THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1831. NO. 11.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Tenriffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guaranteed*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.

Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making. Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.

October 4—2mo.

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, a STEAM COTTON FACTORY, situated in Bardstown, Ky. distant thirty-seven miles from Louisville.—The building is of brick, finished in the best manner; the machinery is of good quality, and in good order, having been in operation but eighteen months. Connected with the Cotton Machinery, are double setts of WOOL CARDS, capable o carding near *Two Hundred pounds per day*. The purchaser will meet with A BARGAIN. An inventory of the whole machinery can be seen on application to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

October 7—1mo

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING	do,	Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do		Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do		Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do		Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,		Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do		Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do		Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,			lb. 20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor*,
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*.

July 26, 1831.—tf

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,
83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded 'Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city: which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

TOKEN, FOR 1832.

THE TOKEN, for 1832, with twenty embellishments, is received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street.

October 18, 1831.—1t

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:
20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.

Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

97 KITTS MACKERELL.—*ALSO*, on consignment, from eastern manufactories, Ashton and Delaware TICKINGS; CALICOES. For sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Front and Wood streets.

October 7—6t

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

LAND, LOAN, GENERAL AGENCY,
INFORMATION & DIRECTORY OFFICE,
No. 63 Fourth street, (near the Bank,)
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET ST'TS.

THIS establishment is connected with similar establishments in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, so as to enable the proprietors to attend to any business in their line without any extra charge, (advertisements, handbills and postage excepted.) The following business will meet with due, strict and immediate attention, viz:—Purchase, sell, barter, exchange, rent and lease coal and timber lands, farms, building lots, houses, stores, &c., manufactories, taverns, mercantile and other establishments, &c., belonging to persons desirous of declining business;—Patentees' agency, attend to selling wholes or shares of patent rights, in or out of the state, for trade or cash;—Borrow and loan money by bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate;—Agency and commission business in all its branches attended to; also act as attorney's agent for aforesaid cities;—Information on any subject or business, far or near, obtained, received, given and forwarded to and fro the union;—Attend to searching the records and register books of all private and public offices in this and aforesaid cities;—Attend to the whole business of collector, scrivener and accountant;—Also will attend to procuring subscribers to publications;—Merchants, manufacturers and contractors' agency office: will attend to supplying merchants, manufacturers, contractors and citizens in general with partners, clerks in their several capacities, foremen, managers, journeymen, farmers, laborers, &c. N. B. None will be sent to persons unless satisfactory recommended. Application to be made to EVERITT & Co. at the office, No. 63 Fourth street, next the Bank, between Wood and Market streets.

P. S.—Citizens, strangers, emigrants, and Foreigners, will do well, will save time, trouble, and expense, by favoring this establishment with their orders. E. & CO.

Pittsburgh, October 21—2w

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

LOTS near the City For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of Lots, valued at from $80 to $200, situated on the public road leading from the end of Fourth street to the two mile run. The lots are pleasantly situated opposite the residence of William Price. A plan may be seen by calling at my office, No. 60 Fourth street. C. DARRAGH.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.—1mo

To owners of Real Estate.

☞CASH IN MARKET.☜

NEWS just received from New York and Philadelphia from our agents, stating that innumerable applications have been recorded in the books of their offices, by capitalists, emigrants, and foreigners. For the purchase of uncultivated lands, farms, building lots, improved town lots, tavern stands, manufactories in operation, or other property that will warrant safe and profitable investments, located in flourishing parts of the western country; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, &c. Therefore, those who wish to decline business will, through the medium of the subscribers, be enabled to procure cash purchasers, and valuable tenants: all who wish to sell or trade, will do well to apply forthwith at the office, or send in written communications, (post paid,) addressed EVERETT & Co., of the land, loan, agency, commission, information, and general directory office, No. 63, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, near the Bank.

N. B. Wanted twenty-five well improved farms, adjoining or near each other, pleasantly situated, located in the western part of Pennsylvania or Ohio. Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, October 21, 1831.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK.

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH. *October 17, 1831.*

AN Election for thirteen Directors of this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 21st day of November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
October 21, 1831.—3t *Cashier.*

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
Vol. VIII.—No. III.

CONTENTS.—Peale on the Height of Water in Boilers. *Franklin Institute:* Report of the Committee on Water Power (continued:) J. Shaw's Examination of a paper signed "Justice;" Sullivan on Oiling Railway Carriages.—*Franklin Institute:* Monthly meeting; Report on Smith's Revolving Timber Plane. *American Patents:* List of Patents for April, with Remarks by the Editor; May. *Specifications:* For Dressing Woollen Cloth, Cook's; For Propelling Vessels, Girard's; For Preparing Plates for Engraving, &c. Stone's; For Supplying Apparatus for Engine Boilers, Curtis'; For Improvement in Medicine, Baker's; For a Self-generating Gas Lamp, Andrews'; Remarks by the Editor; For Blowing Machinery, Strobel's; For Concentrating Sirop by Steam, Strobel's; For a Composition for Beer, Hind's; For a Machine for Cutting Grass and Grain, Manning's. *English Patents:* For Smelting and Making Iron, Batfield's; For Improvements in Lamps, Smethurst's; For Extracting Sugar or Sirop from Cane Juice, Derosne's; For Improvements in Piano Fortes, Ganther's; For Improvements in Sails for Ships, Brooking's; For Evaporating Fluids, Budworth & Fawcett's; Nature and Properties of the Sugar Cane (concluded;) Remarks on Lotteries; On Madder, Woad, and Barilla; Experiments on Braithwaite & Ericson's New Low Pressure Boiler; Oil for Chronometers. *Bibliographical Notices:* Discourse and Lectures before the American Institute of Instruction; The Working Men's Companion, Part I; The American Library of Useful Knowledge; New Conversations on Chemistry; Meteorological Observations for August.

☞Subscriptions received by HOGAN & CO. No. 73 Wood street. Oct. 21.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LIBRARY. *Just published and for sale by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street,* SELECT NOVELS.—*Philip Augustus*, the Author of 'Pelham,' 'The Disowned,' 'De Lorme,' 'Paul Clifford,' 'Godolphin,' 'Devereux,' 'Pelham Brothers in Arms: by the Author of 'Pelham,' &c. In two volumes. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street.

October 18, 1831.—2t

THE TOKEN, FOR 1832:

JUST received and for sale by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street, *The Token for* 1832, embellished with twenty Splendid Engravings. October 18.—3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Peter Eichbaum, Isaac Hall, Geo. R. Eichbaum, and Wm. P. Eichbaum, under the firm of Eichbaum, Hall & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 12th inst. The business will be hereafter transacted by Peter Eichbaum, Geo. R. Eichbaum, and Wm. P. Eichbaum, under the style and firm of Eichbaum & Co. All persons indebted to Eichbaum, Hall & Co. will pay to Geo. R. Eichbaum, and those having claims against said firm will present them to him for settlement.

PETER EICHBAUM,
ISAAC HALL,
G. R. EICHBAUM,
W. P. EICHBAUM.

October 18—3t.

FOR SALE, a valuable property, situate on the northwest corner of Front and Ferry streets, and now in the tenure of Robert Warden and Philip R. Kincaid. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please apply to the subscriber, who resides immediately opposite said premises.

JOHN FINNEY.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1831.—5t*

To Southern and Western Merchants, and others.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who possesses a liberal education, has lived in several large cities in the U. States and Canada, an American by birth, writes a neat, legible and expeditious hand, and who has a general idea and knowledge of business, wants a situation in any respectable capacity; will go to any part of the Union, and engage for one or more years; would engage as clerk in any mercantile, manufacturing, or other respectable house; would act as clerk or manager on a plantation, railroad or canal; would accept of a berth as bar-keeper in any respectable hotel in the south or west.—Communications on the subject, addressed to Post Office Box 79, (post paid) Pittsburgh, will be duly attended to.

N. B. The advertiser would not like to take the management of an extensive set of books.

P. S. Compensation not so much an object as employment and prosperous and permanent situation. Pittsburgh, Oct. 21, 1831.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or concealing SARAH HARPER, my indented servant, a colored girl, about the age of twenty years, who absconded from my service on the 2d inst.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 18.—3t

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FOR SALE,

THE STEAM BOAT ALLEGHENY, as she now lies at the foot of Ferry street.—She is of the very lightest draught of water; has a powerful double engine: and is well found in furniture, tackle, &c. To close a concern, she will be sold low. For terms apply to

WM. D. HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 14—3 81 Liberty street.

THE Subscriber, being about to leave Pittsburgh, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal support given him for the last four years. He would also inform them that before his departure, he will use his best endeavors to procure a *competent* teacher to succeed him.

W. C. PETERS.

N. B.—Those persons indebted to the subscriber, will please settle their accounts, on or before the 20th instant, and those having accounts against him, are desired to leave them at No. 9, Fifth street, where is now selling at *Cost*, a variety of Fancy Goods, Prints, Drawing Materials, &c.

October 14, 1831. W. C. P.

SAM'L STEVENSON,
No. 59, Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening a new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of
London Blue, Black and Citron Cloths;
Sup. Olive, Green and Dark Mixt do.;
" Blue, Black and Oxford Mixt Cassimeres;
" Brown, Blue and Gray Satinets;
Dark Valencia and Toilinet Vestings;
Rose, Whitney, Mackinaw and Point Blankets;
Scarlet, Yellow, Green and White Flannels;
Black and Colored Ratinets and Bombazets;
Sup. Black English and French Bombazines;
" French and Engl. Bl'k and col'd Merinos;
Merino and Cashmere Shawls;
Valencia and Prussian do.;
Worsted, Merino and Lamb's Wool Hosiery;
Sup. French Chintz and Fall Ginghams;
Camlet and Tartan Plaids;
Sup. Gauze and Fancy Set Ribbons;
" Bl'k Lustring and Gro. de Naples Silk;
" Gros de Berlin, Gros de Zan, and Gros de Ta. Silk, plain and figured;
" Col'd Mantua and Florence Silk;
" Fancy Gauze Handk'fs and Scarfs;
" " Thibet do.;
" Black and Col'd Mode and Satins, &c.

☞Also, a general assortment of Trimmings for Steam Boats, such as Moreens, Fringes, Counterpanes, &c. &c. Oct 4—7t

FIRST PITTSBURGH HOSE COMPANY.

EXTRACT from the minutes of the first Pittsburgh Hose Company, adopted at an extra meeting, held at the Masonic Hall, on the 7th instant.

"Whereas, the City Councils, in 1830, did appropriate money for certain purposes, as applied for by this company, which money they have not been able to obtain from the present councils—it is, therefore,

"*Unanimously resolved*, That the committee appointed at a former meeting, to lay before the councils of this city a statement of the wants of this company, be directed to inform the councils, that the comfort and convenience of the company make those wants indispensable before the coming inclement season, and that unless an appropriation be made before the first Monday in November next, to enable this company to procure those wants, that the company will then consider itself *dissolved*; and, that this resolution be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in all the public papers of the city."

JOHN McFADEN, *President.*
R. C. POWERS, *Secretary.*
October 14, 1831.—3t

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	5
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	½
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Aneva	do
Harrisburgh	½	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Bucks county	½	Chenango	2
Lancaster Bk.	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
Northamb.	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Yorkbersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. Bk. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at George'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	2
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION; OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs---recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞ This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial: and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞ Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞ For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831---wlv

JAMES B. MORGAN offers for sale the *MORGANZA MILLS*, situated in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Chartiers, two miles below Canonsburgh, and sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike, consisting of a Grist Mill, one run of French Burrs of superior quality, and one run of first rate country stones; a Saw Mill and Hemp Mill on Himes & Beans' patent, which will break near a ton per day---will be sold either with or without the Hemp machinery, as the Hemp House is well calculated for any other machinery, such as falling, carding, spinning, &c., as there are drums in both stories, ran by one of the cog wheels of the Grist Mill: large and convenient house, &c, miller's house, stabling, &c.

I will sell with the mills, eight, sixty, or two hundred and thirty eight acres of Prime Land, as may suit the purchaser. If the Farm is not sold with the Mill, it will be sold separate. It is a first rate Stock Farm, having meadow of the best quality, good Barn and Orchard, one double and three single Cabins. It is in good repair, and a good spring in every field. This property is advantageously situated for any gentleman wishing to educate his children, being but two miles from Jefferson College, which is in a very flourishing situation, having one hundred and sixty-three students, as he could be making money and superintending his children's education at the same time. A large amount of goods might annually be sold, for cash, wool and grain, being in the centre of a wealthy neighborhood. Undisputable titles will be given for said property, clear of any incumbrance.

Morganza Mills, Oct. 11, 1831.---5t

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.---Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23---tf

IRON WIRE---Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory---of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 198 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.---tf

POETRY.

PATH TO THE GRAVE.

BY MRS. HODGE.

The beautiful hax on the track;
Their lin[illegible] fading from the sight,
But gives no glory back.
A mournfulness is resting here----
Oh, death, thy way is full of fear!

The powerful have departed hence,
The mighty and the brave;
And the deep echo of their name
Has perished in the grave.
Oh, fame! I tremble at thy breath!
Thou art such pleasant food for death!

The young, the gay, the joyous one,
Has left a song behind,
But all its fine and touching tones
Must perish from the mind.
Oh youth! Oh beauty! power and fame!
What are ye but a gilded name?

But there are still an humble few,
How blessed is their lot—
They pass this dark and lonely way,
But shall not be forgot;
For lo, all glowing from afar,
Behold their bright, their morning star.

Be joyful—Oh ye ransomed souls,
Your help is from the sky;
And seraphs guide your fearful path
To your bright hopes on high.
Oh death, thou art the gate of heaven,
To those, who feel their sins forgiven!

Dear Savior, in the lowly grave
Thy sacred body lay;
Oh then, and shall thy followers shrink—
Since thou hast passed that way!
The grave---how blessed is the night,
Which comes before immortal light.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

SONG.

They fain would have me think that he
Is faithless to his vow;
And all the love he breathed for me
Is changed to coldness now;
That he will come no more at eve
To glad me with his smile:—
They never can make me believe
That he could so beguile.

His words of love I will not tell,
His looks I could not speak,
But O! within my heart they dwell,
And burn upon my cheek.
His mem'ry, which hath ever been
A fount of richest thought,
Must oft recall each cherished scene
And lesson he hath taught.

If false, I banish, for his sake,
My dreams of future bliss:
And every coming hour will take
Its wretchedness from this:
Though he should leave me to despair,
And turn my fond eye dim,
I'd bless him in my morning prayer,
And in my evening hymn.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Boston papers of Oct. 15.

Ship Hellespont arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 5th, and Liverpool to the 6th September.

On the 3d Sept. the Reform Bill was carried beyond the 32d clause.

It is reported that the Earl of Munster will be speedily appointed Governor General of India.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston recently stated, on the subject relating to the Consuls, "that he had taken steps for abolishing the Consul General at Washington."

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 2.—The American corvette Kensington, Capt. Ramsay, passed through Spithead, yesterday, with a schooner in company. She did not salute the flag of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANCE.

The discussions about the Peerage continued, at the last dates, in the Chamber of Deputies, and produced great warmth.

It is stated in the Constitutionnel, that the project of the Liberty of the Press presented to the Chambers by the Duchy of Baden, was unanimously passed, as well as the project for the abolition of Tithes. The Government advances, to the great discontent of Austria and Prussia.

The French army, according to the return of the Minister of Finance, contains 403,690 men, of whom the active army embraces 365,107 men; the gendarmerie 16,107; veterans, &c. 13,913; general staff, 4,020.

It appears that 869,000 muskets have been distributed among the French National Guards, since July, 1830: the frontier departments have had the largest share.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

The Plenipotentiaries of England France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, assembled in London, have issued a protocol on the occupation of Belgium by the French troops. The greatest part of those troops have already been withdrawn, and it is agreed by the protocol that the whole shall retire "as soon as the armistice is re-established as it existed before the renewal of hostilities." The following declaration, which is signed by the Ambassadors of Prussia, Austria, and Russia, as well as by Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand, will show the view which they take of the French occupation.

"The Plenipotentiaries of the five powers regard the entrance of the French troops into Belgium as having taken place not with intention peculiar to France, but for an object towards which the deliberations of the Conference were directed, and it remained understood that the extent to be given to the operations of these troops, and their continuance in Belgium, should be fixed by common agreement between the five courts at the Conference in London. It also remained understood that in case the co-operation of the English fleet should be required, this fleet should act only for the purpose of accomplishing the same views, and upon the same principles. Besides it remained agreed that the French troops should not pass the ancient frontiers of Holland, and the operations should be confined to the left bank of the Meuse, and that under no circumstances should they invest the fortresses of Maestricht, or that of Venloo, because then the war could be carried too near the frontiers of Prussia and Germany, and might give rise to serious and complicated questions, which the powers were desirous of avoiding; and finally, that in conformity with the declarations made by the French Government to the representation of the four Courts at Paris, the French troops should retire within the limits of France, as soon as the armistice was re-established as it existed before the renewal of hostilities.

"Finally, the Conference agreed that these last events ought to induce it more strongly to occupy itself with a definitive treaty, calculated to put an end to all difference between Holland and Belgium, and was indispensable for the maintenance of the general peace."

The Morning Chronicle of the 5th announces the receipt of Brussels papers to the 2d, and states that the tone of the extracts in them from the Dutch papers is warlike.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—It is said that the Minister of War expects to be able to present us, by the 1st of October, an army of 50,000 men at the least, perfectly organized, and ready to take the field.

From the Morning Chronicle, Sept. 5.

We received last night Dutch papers to the 3d of September. Our readers will not fail to notice the article from Frankfort, dated Aug. 30, in the extracts from them, in which it is stated that a report was current, said to have been received by express from Berlin, that *Warsaw had surrendered.* **Of course this is merely rumor, and it may have no other origin than the expectation of such an event. The absence of intelligence from Warsaw is accounted for, by the interception of all intelligence by the Russians who are close to the city.**

The accounts received yesterday from the Netherlands, give good reason for believing that, as both parties have agreed to an armistice of six weeks, the Allies will, either by force or persuasion, be enabled to produce some settlement of the disputes between the Dutch and Belgians.

The naval force of the Dutch on the Scheldt consists of forty-four vessels of different sizes; among them are one of ninety guns, three frigates, five corvettes, five brigs, three steam boats, and 25 gun boats.

The Dutch Commandant at Antwerp, General Chasse, has given official notice that the navigation of the Scheldt is free to the flags of all nations.

The Hague, Aug. 13.—The Government has received accounts from Batavia, to May 4, and from Surinam, to July 4---the East and West India Colonies enjoy perfect tranquility. The spirit of the inhabitants is all that can be desired, and in Java, entire harmony prevailed between the Dutch and Belgian officers.

The review of the troops by his Majesty on the heath of Woensol and Gelsch was very brilliant. On Monday, the divisions of the Duke of Saxe Weimar and of Generals Meyer and Cort Heilegers were assembled; they amounted to between 30,000 and 34,000 men, infantry and cavalry, and 60 pieces of cannon; on Tuesday, the first division, with two regiments of cuirassiers, a battery of field artillery, and a division of horse artillery.

POLAND.

LONDON, Sept 3.---We have received the *Messager des Chambres*, and other evening Paris papers, dated yesterday, Sept. 2, which contain the following articles respecting Poland.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Russians are only three leagues from Warsaw. The Polish army has retreated from its position on the Bzura, after some partial combats. The retreat on all points took place in presence of the Russian army. A part of the Polish army bivouacked on the 17th around Warsaw.

Letters from Cracow of 17th say that there is in Warsaw a strong party in favor of negociation, and many believe it will prevail.

The report of the breaking out of the Cholera at Vienna was unfounded. This disease was abating at Perth. The state of health in St. Petersburgh continued to improve.

London, Sept. 5.---We received last night French papers dated Friday, and Dutch, Belgian, and Prussian papers to the date of yesterday. The whole of their interest centres in the notices which they contain respecting Poland, the actual situation and future prospects of which have now acquired additional importance, as it is manifest that almost every passing hour is a stride to the goal of its fate, whatever that may be. As to the critical and almost desperate condition of the general affairs of the brave, but unassisted, and apparently doomed patriots, the total failure of their attempts to revolutionise Lithuania, the abortive issue of the attempt more recently made by Gen. Razyski to rouse the peasants and organise the militia in the neighborhood of Cracow, and the imminency of the peril which besets the capital, now that four hostile armies, unopposed, are radiating upon it from different points, these journals generally concur in their admissions and accounts. The Messager des Chambres of Friday states that the Russians were by the last accounts, within three leagues of Warsaw, and that a crisis was inevitable. The Russian papers contain reports addressed by the Imperial Generals to their master, which give to the transactions of the war the most gloomy aspect: their march is every where described as uninterrupted triumph, and in some places their presence is said to have been hailed with satisfaction by the country people, who are worn out with the fatigues and exactions of the strife. These representations are, of course, greatly exaggerated; but the fact of the still gaining advance of the army gives them but too colorable a plausibility. The main body of the enemy, which is nearest to Warsaw, under Paskewitsch, is stated in the Russian accounts to be about equal to that of the Poles, being 50,000 on either side; but the former has in its favor all the excitement arising from recent success in a number of small actions, and, besides, the sustaining prospect of approaching aid from the other columns, which are coming to join it. The last hopes of Poland are intrusted to the compact body under the Commander-in-Chief, the fortifications of Praga, the barricades of the streets, and the unconquerable spirit of 100,000 inhabitants, still determined, by all accounts, to die in defence of their liberties.

From the Prussian State Gazette, Aug. 29 inclusive.

BERLIN, August 26.—Two reports from the Russian head-quarters, dated Lowicz, August 13 and 14, give very long details of the operations of the Russian army on its advance from the Vistula towards Warsaw. The first report affirms that the Russians no where met with any resistance from the peasantry; that the general arming of the people ordered by the chiefs of the insurgents has not succeeded; that the country people are weary of the war, the advantage to be gained by which they do not understand, but of which they severely feel the hardship.

After detailing the operations, the first report says, "such is now (August 13,) the state of affairs; on the one side the insurgents have concentrated their force, about 50,000 men, between the river Rawka and Blonie; behind them is Warsaw, with its fortifications, its barricades, and 100,000 inhabitants. On the other side, the Russian main army under Field Marshal Paskewitsch is concentrated about Lowicz, not stronger than the enemy, but an army of chosen troops, inured to hardships and to war, eager for the combat. New forces are advancing on three different sides; on the north General Baron Kreutz, with his troops, which have victoriously ended the contest in Lithuania; from Brzerc Litnoski, Baron Rosen, with his troops, assembled there; from the south, General Rudiger, who has probably passed the Vistula. The clouds are collecting round the rebellious capital, which will soon be reduced to itself, the authors of the insurrection, and the army."

The second report details the passage of the Vistula by General Rudiger, before whom all is flying in terror and confusion. He had dispersed the enemy's troops, disarmed the Landsturm, and was advancing rapidly to the Pilica, so that he would soon join the main army, and act together with it against Warsaw.

The Russian head-quarters were still at Nadarzyn on the 20th August.

RUSSIAN FRONTIERS, August 16.—The French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh has received formal orders from his Government to call the attention of the Russian Cabinet to the danger which threatens Europe, if the moderation of the Emperor, about which so much has been said, is not exercised; because it will be out of the power of the Cabinets, particularly of that of France, to resist the demands of the people, and that they will be forced to fly to the succor of the noble Poles, struggling against death in consequence of resistance to the outrages they have so long endured. It appears that the representations of France have not been without results; at least assurances have been given which induce the hope that at the worst their independence will be secured. The English Cabinet has also interested itself for this brave nation, and it is said a note has been sent by Lord Palmerston, in which he recapitulates the negotiations of 1814, and places on an inviolable base the privileges which were granted to Poland. The document contends that the kingdom of Poland was not arbitrarily constituted, but was formed under the intervention of the Powers, and consequently the assent of all the contracting parties was necessary to annul the act of independence of the kingdom. Lord P. denies that Poland should be considered as a conquered country, and attaches the blame to the Russian government. This note created a great sensation at St. Petersburgh, and attracted the attention of the diplomatists, who, with this view of the case, are of opinion that they can negotiate for Poland as they have negotiated for Belgium.—**By the Russian official accounts, the enemy was within three and a half leagues of Warsaw. The courage of the insurgents was enfeebled, and numbers were deserting.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIA BRACE,

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Girl, at Hartford Asylum.

By far the most interesting subject at present in the institution, is the poor deaf, dumb, and blind girl, whose situation has been described in so beautiful and affecting a manner by Mrs. Sigourney.—A charity box, the proceeds of which are designed exclusively for her support, is placed at the main entrance, which it is certain no stranger can pass, after viewing the utter desolation in which she has been left by nature, without dropping his mite.—Her name is Julia Brace, and she is a native of the neighborhood of the asylum. She is the only instance of so great a misfortune, of which any record is extant, except one European boy, by the name of James Mitchell. He was so irritable, that few experiments could be tried for his benefit; but Julia Brace, it is said, has been mild and docile from her childhood; although when I saw her, from some temporary vexation or indisposition, she was evidently somewhat out of temper. She was seated at table, her needle work in her lap. "There is nothing disagreeable in her countenance, but her eyes, forever closed, create a deficiency of expression. He complexion is fair, her smile gentle and sweet, though of rare occurrence; and her person somewhat bent, when sitting, from her habits of fixed attention to her work. Many strangers have waited a long time to see her thread her needle, which is quite a mysterious process, and never accomplished without the aid of the tongue."

She was the daughter of exceedingly poor parents, who had several younger children, to whom she was in the habit of showing such offices of kindness as her own afflicted state admitted. Notwithstanding her blindness, she early evinced a close observation with regard to articles of dress, preferring among those which were presented her as gifts, such as were of the finest texture. When the weather became cold, she would occasionally kneel on the floor of their humble dwelling, to feel whether the other children of the family were furnished with shoes and stockings while she was without, and would express uneasiness at the contrast.

Seated on her little block, weaving strips of thin bark with pieces of leather and thread, which her father in his processes of making of shoes rejected, she amused herself with constructing for her cat, bonnets and vandykes, not wholly discordant with the principles of taste. Notwithstanding her peculiar helplessness, she was occasionally left with the care of the young children, while her mother went out to the occupation of washing. It was on such occasions, that little Julia evinced not only a maternal solicitude, but a skill in domestic legislation, which could not have been rationally expected. On one occasion she discovered that her sister had broken a piece of crockery, and imitating what she supposed would be the discipline of her mother, gave the offender a blow. But placing her hands upon the eyes of the little girl, and ascertaining that she wept, she immediately took her in her arms, and with the most persevering tenderness, soothed her into good humor and confidence. Her parents were at length relieved from the burden of her maintenance, by some charitable individuals, who paid the expenses of her board with an elderly matron, who kept a school for small children. Here her sagacity was continually on the stretch to comprehend the nature of their employment, and as far as possible to imitate them. Observing that a great part of their time was occupied with books, she often held one before her sightless eyes with long patience. She would also spread a newspaper for her favorite kitten, and putting her finger on its mouth, and perceiving that it did not move like those of the scholars when reading, would shake the animal to express displeasure at its indolence and obstinacy. These circumstances, though trifling in themselves, reveal a mind active amid all the obstacles which nature had interposed. But her principal solace was in the employment of needle work and knitting, which she had learned at an early age to practice. She would thus sit absorbed for hours, until it became necessary to urge her to that exercise which is requisite to health. Counterpanes beautifully made by her, of small pieces of calico, were repeatedly disposed of, to aid in the purchase of her wardrobe. And small portions of her work were sent by her benefactors as presents into various parts of the Union, to show of what neatness of execution a blind girl was capable.

It was occasionally the practice of gentlemen who from pity or curiosity visited her, to make trial of her sagacity, by giving her their watches and employing her to restore them to the rightful owners.

They would change their positions with regard to her, and each strive to take the watch which did not belong to him—but though she might at the same time hold two or three, neither stratagem nor persuasion would induce her to yield either of them, except to the person from whom she had received it. There seemed to be a *principle* in the tenacity with which she adhered to this system to give every one his own, which may probably be resolved into that moral honesty which has ever formed a conspicuous part of her character. Thought nurtured in extreme poverty, and, after her removal from the paternal roof, in the constant habit of being in contact with articles of dress or food, which strongly tempted her desires, she has never been known to appropriate to herself, without permission, the most trifling object. In a well educated child this would be no remarkable virtue; but in one who has had the benefit of no moral training to teach her to respect the rights of property, and whose perfect blindness must often render it difficult even to define them, the incorruptible firmness of this innate principle is truly laudable. There is also connected with it a delicacy of feeling or scrupulousness of conscience, which renders it necessary, in presenting her any gift, to assure her repeatedly, by a sign which she understands, that it is for her, ere she will consent to accept it.

Continuing to become an object of increased attention, and her remote situation not being convenient for the access of strangers, application was made for her admission into the asylum, and permission was granted by the Directors in the summer of 1825. After her reception into this peaceful refuge, some attempts were made by a benevolent instructer to teach her the alphabet, by means of letters both raised above and indented beneath a smooth surface. But it was in vain that she punctually repaired to the school room, and daily devoted hour after hour to copying their forms with pins upon a cushion. However accurate her delineations sometimes were, they conveyed no idea to the mind sitting in darkness. It was therefore deemed wiser to confine her attention to those few attainments which were within her sphere, than to open a warfare with Nature in those avenues which she had so decidedly sealed.

It has been observed of persons who are deprived of a particular sense, that additional quickness or vigor is bestowed on those which remain. Thus blind persons are often distinguished by particular exquisiteness of touch, and the deaf and dumb, who gain all their knowledge through the eye, concentrate, as it were, their whole soul in that channel of observation. With her, whose eye, ear and tongue are alike dead, the capabilities both of *touch and smell* are exceedingly heightened. Especially the latter seems almost to have acquired the properties of a new sense, and to transcend even the sagacity of a spaniel. Yet keeping in view all the aid which these limited faculties have, the power of imparting some of the discoveries and exercises of her intellect are still, in a measure, unaccountable.

As the abodes which from her earliest recollection she had inhabited, were circumscribed and humble, it was supposed at her first entrance into the Asylum she would testify surprise at the comparative spaciousness of the mansion. But she immediately busied herself in quietly exploring the size of the apartments, and the height of the staircases; she even knelt, and smelled to the thresholds; and now, as if by the union of a mysterious geometry with a powerful memory, never makes a false step upon a flight of stairs, or enters a wrong door, or mistakes her seat at the table.

Among her various excellencies, neatness, and love of order, are conspicuous. Her simple wardrobe is systematically arranged, and it is impossible to displace a single article in her drawers without her perceiving and restoring it. When the large baskets of clean linen are weekly bro't from the laundress, she selects her own garments without hesitation, however widely they may be dispersed among the mass. If any part of her dress requires mending, she is prompt and skilful in repairing it, and her perseverance in this branch of economy greatly diminishes the expense of her clothing.

Since her residence at the asylum, the donations of charitable visitants have been considerable in amount. These are deposited in a box with an inscription, and she has been made to understand that the contents are devoted to her benefit. This box she frequently poises in her hand, and expresses pleasure when it testifies an increase of weight; for she has long since ascertained that money is the medium for the supply of her wants, and attaches to it a proportionable value.

Though her habits are peculiarly regular and consistent, yet occasionally some action occurs which it is difficult to explain. One morning during the past summer, while employed with her needle, she found herself incommoded by the warmth of the sun. She arose, opened the window, closed the blind, and again resumed her work.

At the tea table with the whole family, on her sending a cup to be replenished, one was accidentally returned to her which had been used by another person. This she perceived at the moment of taking it into her hand, and pushed it from her with some slight appearance of disgust, as if her sense of propriety had not been regarded. There was not the slightest difference in the cups, and in this instance she seems endowed with a degree of penetration not possessed by those in the full enjoyment of sight.

Persons most intimately acquainted with her habits, assert that she constantly regards the recurrence of the Sabbath, and composes herself to unusual quietness, as if in meditation. Her needle-work, from which she will not be debarred on other days, she never attempts to resort to; and this wholly without influence from those around her.

Julia Brace leads a life of perfect contentment—and is in this respect, both an example and reproof to those who for trifling inconveniences indulge in repining, though surrounded by all the gifts of nature and of fortune.

The genial influences of spring wake her lone heart to gladness,—and she gathers the first flowers, and even the young blades of grass, and inhales their freshness with a delight bordering on transport. Sometimes, when apparently in deep thought, she is observed to burst into laughter, as if her associations of ideas were favorable not only to cheerfulness but to mirth. The society of her female companions at the Asylum is soothing to her feelings; and their habitual kind offices, the guiding of their arm in her walks, or the affectionate pressure of their hand, awaken in her demonstrations of gratitude and friendship. Not long since, one of the pupils was sick—but it was not supposed that amid the multitude who surrounded her, the blind girl was conscious of the absence of a single individual. A physician was called, and the superintendant of the female department, who has acquired great penetration into the idioms of Julia's character and her modes of communication made her understand his profession by pressing a finger on her pulse. She immediately arose, and taking his hand, led him with urgent solicitude of friendship to the side of the invalid, and placing his hand upon her pulse, displayed an affecting confidence in his powers of healing. As she herself never been sick since early childhood, it is the more surprising that she should so readily comprehend the efficacy and benevolence of the medical profession. It would be easy to relate other remarkable circumstances respecting her, but it is not desirable that this article should be so far extended as to fatigue the reader.

The Royal Printing Office at Paris.—According to the last inventory that has been published of this establishment, it contains the types of fifty-six founts of oriental characters, which comprehend all the known alphabets of the nations of Asia, ancient as well as modern. There are sixteen alphabets of different European nations who do not employ the Roman characters, and of these latter the establishment possesses forty-six complete founts of various forms and dimensions. All these founts weigh at least 828,000 pounds; and as an octavo page weighs about six pounds ten ounces, the Royal Printing Office contains types sufficient to compose, without distribution, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pages, or 7,800 octavo sheets, which, at thirty sheets per volume, would make 260 volumes. There are in actual employment 114 hand-presses of the old construction, for all sizes of paper; six hand-presses with different new improvements; five mechanical presses which work the sheet on both sides at the same time: and one which works two sheets on both sides, also at once: these six mechanical presses are all moved by a single steam engine. A hand-press is capable of printing 3000 sheets on one side, or two presses 3000 sheets on both sides in a day: and every mechanical press being able to print 14,000 sheets daily on both sides, the Royal Printing Office is capable of working off in a single day 278,000 sheets, or five hundred and fifty-six reams of paper, which is equivalent to 9,266 volumes in 8vo. of 30 sheets each. The immense means thus possessed by the establishment enables it to keep up, ready composed, about 5,000 forms of the impressions required by the different Government Boards, and thereby secures a vast economy both of time and expense. These means of execution are supported by a foundry, which includes the striking of matrices, the casting of types, stereotyping, &c.—Six furnaces provide employment for forty workmen independent of the stereotyping, the perfection of which is so great as to cast in a single plate the largest form. The establishment possesses besides, vast warerooms and workshops for drying, pressing, ruling, folding, stitching, boarding, and binding of the books and registers. The consumption of paper at the Royal Printing Office in a single year amounts, at an average, to from eighty to a hundred thousand reams; or from two hundred and sixty-one to three hundred and twenty-six reams per day, which are printed for the use of the several public boards. The number of workmen employed regularly is from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty.

Remarkable Echo.—On Piscataqua river, about a mile above Portsmouth Bridge, at a place called the "Steep Rocks," is one of the most remarkable echoes we ever remember to have heard.—At all times from 15 to 20 distinct reverberations may be heard. From the first to the last but one, they gradually become less and less distinct, and follow each other so quickly, as to require a sensitive ear to distinguish between them. After a lapse of time equal to that consumed by the first series of echoings, another solitary echo is returned with such startling distinctness, as to induce the belief that some one is repeating the sound in a valley, just beyond the bank of the river. In a gentle S. W. wind, at the beginning of the floods, in this season of the year, we have counted 37 distinct echoes to the sound made by the report of a pistol. Our friends, in their aquatic excursions, would do well to note this extraordinary curiosity. The place most favorable for effect, is on the verge of the tide, nearly opposite a frowning pile of rocks termed by the boatmen of the river, "The Pulpit."—*Dover Palladium.*

In Albany, a large establishment has adopted the plan of paying their workmen on Monday instead of Saturday night; and the proprietor has been thanked by the wives of many of his men, for the change, as their husbands now bring home their earnings.—*Nat. Gaz.*

At the recent cattle show and Farmer's Fair in Andover, (Mass.) two cows were exhibited, one of which, with feed from a common pasture, had given from the 2d of May to the 27th of September 586 gallons of superior milk, being an average produce of four gallons per day. The other gave in the month of June 17 quarts a day, and there was made from her milk in one month, *fifty* pounds of good butter.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal.

NEW INVENTION.

We examined, a few days since, a GUN, of hand-some workmanship, the stock made in the usual manner, with no other appearance of a lock than the guard and trigger. It is on the percussion principle, and so constructed that with *once* priming it may be discharged *sixty times*. The ingenious inventor and maker of it is GEORGE W. MORSE, now about *seventeen* years of age, son of Reverend Bryan Morse, of Haverhill, in this state. We are indebted to a correspondent of the State Herald, for the following particular description:—

The breech-pin, as it is called, makes the outer boundary of the lock. The guard is divided into two parts. The anterior half serves only to complete the form of a common guard and is immoveable. The other half acts as a lever, and is attached to the upper prong of the breech-pin, and passes through a mortice which is made in the hammer. By drawing back this half of the guard, the hammer is drawn with it, and by this motion the gun is cocked.

There is a small spring fixed in the upper part of the breech-pin, which throws back the moveable half of the guard after the hammer is fixed for firing, so that the guard then appears to be entire. The hammer consists of a straight bar of steel, two inches long, and a fourth of an inch square, through which is a mortice, as above mentioned, for the moveable half of the guard to play in.—The hammer is thrown forward by a spring which is in the form of the letter U, and which is secured to the upper prong of the breech-pin at the posterior and under part. The hammer moves in a straight line, and strikes against the centre of the barrel. The trigger is secured to a pillar, which is placed between the prongs of the breech-pin, which also supports the hammer. It is shaped like the capital letter L inverted. A small spring under the fore part elevates the upper end of the trigger against the end of the hammer, which keeps the gun cocked. In the operation of cocking the gun, the nipple (which slides into that end of the hammer which is nearest the barrel,) is drawn forward one sixteenth of an inch. A space is thus made in the hammer, directly under the magazine, and the priming falls into the space or cavity. The nipple is one fourth of an inch in diameter, with a cap large enough to cover the head of the hammer, and has a perforation in it large enough to admit a common pin. This hole makes a communication between the space in the hammer, (which receives the priming from the magazine above,) to the charge in the barrel of the gun. When the hammer is driven forward in the act of firing, the nipple strikes against the barrel, and is forced into a hole made in the hammer, where the firing is effected by percussion. The magazine contains sixty primings, and is so contrived that neither water nor dampness can penetrate into it.

WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why does sunshine extinguish a fire?

Because the rays engage the oxygen which had hitherto supported the fire.

Why does a fire burn briskly and clearly in cold weather?

Because the air being more dense affords more nourishment to the fire.

Why does a poker laid across a dull fire revive it?

Because the poker receives and concentrates the heat, and causes a draught through the fire.

Why does flour of sulphur thrown into a fire place extinguish a chimney when on fire?

Because by its combustion it effects the decomposition of the atmospheric air, which is consequently annihilated.

Why are strong flames often seen at the chimney-top of foundry furnaces.

Because the heat of the furnace is so great that the smoke burns on reaching the oxygen of the atmosphere.

Why will that part of the curtains of a room which has been exposed to the sun, be often faded, while those parts which have not been exposed retain their original colors?

Because the oxygen which existed in a solid form in the dye of the curtains, will be rendered aeriform by the rays of the sun, and will go off in the state of oxygen gas.

Why is a glass stopper, sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, often released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of hot water, or by immersing the bottle up to the neck?

Because the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it.

Why is wine and water called negus?

Because of its origin from Francis Negus, Esq., in the reign of George the First; when a party of Whigs and Tories having assembled to drink wine fell into a high dispute, and Mr. Negus being present, recommended them in future to dilute their wine *as he did:* this suggestion changed the argument to one on wine and water, which concluded by their nicknaming the drink 'Negus.'

Why will not plants flourish in close rooms?

Because they require fresh and constant supplies of oxygen, of which there is but comparatively little in the atmosphere of the room.

Why should not flowers in water, and living plants in pots, be kept in bed rooms?

Because the flowers and plants greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of carbonic acid, similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which is highly noxious. There are instances of persons who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room in which their has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning, as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

Why is the distinction in the appearance, qualities, and value of tea?

Because of the difference in the times of gathering, which takes place from one to four times in each year, according to the age of the plant: those leaves which are gathered earliest in the spring, make the strongest and most valuable tea, such as pekoe, souchong, &c.; the inferior, such as congou and bohea, are of the latest gatherings; green or hyson can be made of any of the gatherings, by a different mode of drying. The first gathering of the leaves begins about the middle of April, and continues to the end of May; and the second lasts from midsummer to the end of July; the third takes place during the months of August and September.

Polignac in Prison.—The 15th Light Infantry Regiment, that passed through Valenciennes on the 12th and 13th for Belgium, formed part of the garrison at Ham. One of the men, who had been frequently on duty as sentinel at the castle, has given us the following particulars:—On learning the determination of the Government to send an army into Belgium, Prince de Polignac could not conceal his satisfaction: 'Ah, ah,' he said, 'they are going into Belgium! we shall soon have some news.' He then made the tarn of his chamber several times, rubbing his hands and repeating the same exclamation. I have had frequent opportunities of observing the Prince, and always found him preserve the same confidence. His words and manners were always full of politeness. He seemed to be desirous of passing for a finished gentleman of the Court. An ordinary was granted by the Government to the prisoners; but the Prince de Polignac found it too plain for him.—His table is always abundantly supplied—no comforts are wan

From the Baltimore American.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Birmingham, Harris, at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have regular files of London papers to the 8th of September, and Liverpool to the 9th.

Among the intelligence furnished by this arrival, and which will be found in subsequent columns, is the passage of the Reform Bill in Committee, the resignation of Skrzynecki, and the proclamation of Dembinski, who has succeeded to the command of the Polish army. By a paragraph in a French paper, it appears that an insurrection had broken out in the Russian Military Colonies. An unsuccessful attempt at revolt in Lisbon is detailed in a Liverpool paper.

ENGLAND.

The Reform Bill passed the Committee on the 7th of September, and was to be considered in the House on the 13th, when the debate would again be renewed. A London paper of the 8th says:—"Various are the conjectures as to the length and difficulty of the ordeal which it has yet to pass before it can make its way into the Upper House; but we think the hope of the corruptionists will be disappointed in this respect, the principle having been already discussed over and over, and the limit of human patience having necessarily some sort of reference to the shortness of human life."

In the House of Commons on the 6th, in answer to a question from Mr. Croker, Lord Althorp stated that the Scots Reform Bill would come up on Monday se'night, (for which day it stood) if the English Bill had then passed through the House, and it was proposed to take the Irish Bill last.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Colonel Evans presented a petition from the inhabitants of Westminster, complaining of the injury the British Commerce had sustained in consequence of the protracted war in Poland.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. O'Connell spoke in favor of the petition. The object appeared to be to draw some expression from the Ministers in relation to the state of the negotiation on the affairs of Poland; but nothing was elicited.

The coronation of William IV. was to take place on the 8th of September. The Duchess of Kent has refused to attend the ceremony.

POLAND.

In alluding to the situation of Poland, the editor of the London Times remarks:—"The accounts from Warsaw, by yesterday's Hamburgh mail, are full of deep and melancholy interest. Two orders of the day were brought to us by the above conveyance, signed respectively by the Gens. Skrzynecki and Dembinski, the former on resigning, the latter on assuming the command of the patriot army of Poland. Skrzynecki's address to the troops is imbued in every line of it with a spirit of generous and self-forgetting devotion to his country's service, at the same time that it requires from the soldiers, in terms of affectionate solicitude, that they will follow the example he himself professes, while fighting in their ranks, to set them, of implicit obedience to the authority of their new commander, and of unconquerable zeal and courage in the cause of liberty. There is an apparent calmness as well as modesty in all they ubic documents that have been published with Skrzynecki's name, which possesses an indescribable charm. But we have heard it hinted, even by those of his own countrymen who unfeignedly admired that distinguished chief, that the constitution of his mind was not fitted for occasions which demanded extraordinary and daring enterprize."

The intelligence brought by the Hannibal and Pacific, of revolutionary excesses at Warsaw, we regret to say, is now confirmed. The Augsburgh Gazette of the 21th of August, contains the following:

"Yesterday a courier brought the intelligence that after the Poles had been unable to maintain the position on the Vistula, and had therefore abandoned their entrenchments at Blonie, and after the perosal of Skrzynecki to negotiate with the Russians had been baffled by the revolutionary party, and the Russians had advanced within a mile (five miles of Warsaw,) the Polish army ventured on the 8th to leave the city, in order to give battle. Before all the troops had taken their position, a smart action of cavalry took place, in which the whole of the Polish cavalry was defeated and broken, and driven towards the city, when a popular tumult ensued—furious bands of rioters traverse the streets. Generals Janskowski and Bukowski (who had been acquitted on the charge of conspiracy brought against them) were dragged from their houses and hanged, and it is said that about fifty persons lost their lives. The government found itself compelled to deprive General Dembinski of the chief command, which he was, however obliged to assume again, contrary to his inclination, a few hours afterwards.

Warsaw is now invested on all sides within the distance of 2½ English miles, and the news of the capitulation is expected.

The Paris Constitutionnel subjoins a long note to point out the discrepancies between this account and the letter dated from Warsaw, 17th August, in the Prussian State Gazette, which assigns the 15th and 16th as the days when the alleged riots took place.

The Messager des Chambres mentions this article from the Augsburgh Gazette, and adds:—"We learn, from other German papers, that Prince Czartoryski and the late Generalissimo Chief, Skrzynecki are gone to the Russian camp, and remain there either to treat, or to find an asylum against the popular movements, which overturn their authority."

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—We are still in anxious expectation of news from Poland. Consider how near the hostile armies are to each other, it really seems that the pause in the military operations must be caused by negotiations. Private letters affirm that they are already far advanced and must soon come to a conclusion. It is also affirmed, that in case of an arrangement between the belligerent parties, on the basis of the independence of Poland, Prince Czartoryski will be placed at the head of the government, in the name of the Emperor of Russia.

If this should really happen, it would be a noble proof of the magnanimity of the Emperor. Prince Czartoryski, who was always distinguished and loaded with favors by the Russian Court, has by no means been grateful, but has done every thing to encourage the resistance of his countrymen against the Russians. This, however, may be one of the improbable reports that are daily circulated.

Disturbances and excesses of the peasants in Lithuania continue: they have ill-treated Noblemen and their Officers, plundered the castles of Counts Zamoisky and Czaki, and in some instances have been guilty of great cruelties. In order to check the insurrection of the peasantry, two regiments of infantry have been sent from Gallicia, and three others are ordered from this city.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The members of the diplomatic body have been observed to be all in motion to-day. Several were to have taken part to-day in a hunting excursion, which has been put off in consequence of the receipt of dispatches by several legations.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Sept. 6.

Two Hamburgh Mails were received yesterday, the last of which brought Hamburgh papers to the 2d September. The contents were extremely interesting. Accounts from Cracow, of the 25th August, and Lemberg, in Gallicia, of the 27th, state that General Rudiger had been defeated by the Poles, and forced to take refuge in the Austrian dominions, with the remains of his army. The Austrians disarmed the Russians. A Berlin article of the 30th August, states that Rudiger was defeated by the Commander-in-Chief, Skrzynecki, at the head of 16,000 men, on the 20th Aug. Rudiger, it seems, was completely taken by surprise. It is now said that there was no foundation whatever for the reports of murders and dissensions in Warsaw, and that they were fabrications, with a view to amuse the Russians with hope of obtaining the place by surrender, and to divert their attention from the operations of Skrzynecki against Rudiger. If these accounts are to be relied on, Paskewitsch has been compelled to retreat, in consequence of the defeat of Rudiger.

The accounts come through such a variety of channels, that they can hardly be altogether fabricatious. The information, however, is still of a vague character, and prudence requires us to receive it with caution. We fervently hope that the succeeding arrivals will prove that the good cause has triumphed in Poland.

RUSSIA.

We copy the following article from the Paris Times of September 4th:

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

A terrible revolt has broken out in the Russian Military Colonies. They speak of frightful massacres of generals and officers. This event, intelligence of which reached the government last evening, by a courier of the Duke de Mortemart, may have a great influence on the fate of Poland.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 20.

"A new levy of troops has been ordered to the extent of four men for every 600 souls. In some of our colonies many serious riots are said to have taken place. The foreign establishments have been exposed to most atrocious outrages."

A private letter from a correspondent at Breslau dated August the 13th, which we received this morning, says—

"The following intelligence was received by a merchant of the first respectability in Breslau, from Poland, yesterday:—

General Skrzynecki had entered into a negociation with Field Marshal Paskewitsch, for a cessation of hostilities, in order to enter into a treaty to be negociated in conjunction with the Five Great Powers: which, it was hoped, would lead to a happy termination: but Gen. Skrzynecki being displaced, it was not known whether his successor, Gen. Dembinski, would pursue the same course as his predecessor. It was, however, considered likely that he would do so.

LATEST—IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.

The brig Cronstadt, has arrived at Boston, from Cronstadt—having left that port on the 25th of August. It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that on the day when the brig sailed, "information was received from St. Petersburgh, that the Russian Government had notified the French Ambassador that his presence was no longer necessary, and that his passports were ready to be delivered to him. This information was derived from the Deputy of the American Consul at Cronstadt, who considered it authentic, and was confirmed by the Captain of the Guard House at Cronstadt, who signed the passport of the above named brig."

This information may be true, though it is not sufficiently direct to be received with positive certainty. What renders it somewhat probable, is the fact mentioned in our previous foreign advices, that the French and English Ministers at the Russian Court had been instructed by their respective governments to interpose in behalf of the Poles, and that the former was directed to insist upon the cessation of hostilities on the part of Russia. In fulfilling these instructions, the French Minister may have pressed the Russian Ministry so sharply as to have given offence—and hence the tender of his passports.

We shall anxiously wait for further advices; for, if the report be true, it is a more decisive movement towards a general war in Europe, than has yet been made since the recent breaking forth of the revolutionary movement. If the French Minister has been thus dismissed by the Autocrat, neither Perier, nor his master, would be able to restrain their fiery countrymen from the onset.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The news from Cronstadt, by the way of Boston, is of some consequence. It is quite possible that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh was deemed too urgent and peremptory in his representations in behalf of the Poles.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The King of Holland was levying fresh troops, and the Belgian government endeavoring to raise its army of fifty thousand men. All the continental powers have made great efforts to enlarge and improve their military forces, as if persuaded that a general war must happen.—*Nat. Gaz.*

...ether whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making. Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. ...—tf

New Invention.—We have in our office, where it has been left for inspection, the model of a Press, called the *Inclined Plane Friction Roller Press*, a patent for which has been granted at the Patent Office to Mr. Luther Carman, an ingenious mechanic of Oxford, in the State of Maine. It unites the power of the screw, wedge and lever. The inventor states that the Power can be applied to a Cider Press, Oil Press, or Cheese Press, &c. and that it possesses superior advantages over all others now in use, and costs less. The same power has been applied to a boat—which the inventor says, will propel a boat with *one* man, as fast as *four* men can perform it in the usual way. It can also be applied to working an Engine—and the inventor states that he can throw more water with *eight* men with his method, than *sixty-four* men can perform with the best engine now in use.—*Boston Evening Gaz.*

De Witt Clinton, Esq. U. States Civil Engineer, in a letter dated Buffalo, 13th inst., says:—"I have now time to look around me, and hasten to announce that I have completed my examinations of the country for the Great Western Rail Road, as far as my instructions carried me, viz. to the Portage Summit of the Ohio Canal: and it affords me the highest gratification to be able to assure you that the work is not only practicable, but apparently of easy execution: as the country presents no impediments which cannot be easily overcome, and the route passes through lands unrivalled in minerals, in water power, climate and soil, which must render it one of the most productive improvements of the age."

From the Portland. (Maine) Courier.

BORDER TROUBLES.

A Messenger from Madawaska.—Mr. Baker, from the Madawaska settlement, the same individual who was formerly imprisoned by the British authorities, is now in this town, having come on by express for the purpose of conferring with the Executive of the State.

We understand that he reports that the inhabitants of Madawaska met and organized themselves as a town corporation, agreeably to a law of our State Legislature passed last winter. The British authorities remonstrated and threatened. Again at the time of the annual election the inhabitants met and chose a representative. The authorities of New Brunswick then came with an armed force, and arrested as many as they could find, who took any part in the town meeting, and carried them off to Fredericktown, probably to be imprisoned.

Mr. Baker and a few others fled to the woods, and escaped being arrested. He hung round the settlement a few days, so near as to communicate occasionally with his family, [the women being allowed to go back and forth from one neighborhood to another.] The French inhabitants yielded to the requisitions of the British, and were permitted to remain, but the Americans, refusing to promise allegiance, were carried off in a body.

We understand that some of the prisoners addressed letters to the Governor of this State while on their way to Fredericktown.

From the St Johns (N. B.) Observer.

We learn, from respectable authority, that the Sheriff of York county has brought down from our Territory at Madawaska, several of the parties concerned in the recent trespasses in that quarter, and who are now confined in jail at Frderickstown, to be dealt with as the law directs, and as their own audacity deserves.

The Convicts.—The Rev. Mr. Potter, a Missionary to the Cherokees, who recently passed through this city, informs us that he saw Messrs. Worcester and Butler, a few days ago, in the penitentiary at Milledgeville. He says they are cheerful and happy.—*Washington Spectator.*

Snow Storm.—The snow fell in St. Albans (N. Y.) on the night of the 11th inst. to the depth of from three to four inches. A letter from Clarence (N. C.) of the 12th inst. says—"We had a fall of snow this morning, and the surrounding hills are covered with a mantle of white."

By the official census, just published at Washington, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants in the U. States is 12,856,407, of which 10,528,572 are whites, 319,467 free colored, and 2,619,572 slaves. By the census of 1820, there were 7,856,269 whites, 233,400 free colored, and 1,531,436 slaves. The increase of whites has, therefore, been 2,670,009, or 34 per cent.; of free colored 86,247, or 37 per cent.; and of slaves, 479,136, or 31⅓ per cent. Total increase, 3,218,270, or 33½ per cent.

The Washington Telegraph of the 14th inst. says:—"We are not disposed to revive the controversy about the election of 1825, unless we are forced into it by the obstinate pertinacity of those who choose to identify themselves with the fate of Mr. Clay, and to disregard every other consideration, under the hope that the opposition to Gen. Jackson may be forced to adopt Mr. Clay. It is time that such should distinctly understand that his *immediate* and *unconditional* withdrawal is the *only* means of redeeming the character of the late Administration, and presents the only hope of defeating the re-election of of Gen. Jackson."

We find the following paragraph in the N. York Evening Journal. The phraseology "authorized to state" is strange, because it may be doubted that Mr. Clay has any representative plenipotentiary in New York. The Convention which is to be held in Baltimore, has been always described as a National Republican one; and this is its regular denomination. Its object is not to recommend an individual already designated, but to relieve the country by providing a suitable competitor for General Jackson: the word *suitable* has a comprehensive import in this case; it may or may not prove to be due to Mr. Clay under all the circumstances which shall fall within the wide and deliberate survey of the Convention. His friends are understood to be patriots—true *national* republicans; and to love Cæsar much, but Rome more. We do not even hint, now, at probabilities; we ...ude merely to contingencies, from which, as ...humbly think they should not preclude themselves by unnecessary pledges.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We are requested and authorized to state, that ...e is no possible ground for the gratuitous insinuation published in the U. S. Telegraph, and some ...r papers, purporting that, in consequence of ...omination of Mr. Wirt for the next presidency ...the Anti-Masonic Convention at Baltimore, ...Clay had been withdrawn, or would decline ...omination made by the National Republican ...in his favor for the same office. Such an ...ption is entirely destitute of foundation or ...s it regards either existing fact, or future ...ity. Mr. Clay will not desert his friends. ...they abandon him."—*New York Evening* ...

...(N. C.) October 12.—A number of ...erator," a paper printed in Boston, came ...office in this place last week, containing ...illiberal and cold-blooded allusions to ...posed insurrection amongst our slaves. ...found its way into the hands of the ...Attorney General, who submitted an indictment ...the Grand Jury (who were then in session) ...against Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp, ...the editor and publisher of the paper, for its "circulation and publication" in this county, in contravention of the act of the last General Assembly. The Grand Jury, we learn, found it a "True Bill." So, we suppose, the accused will be demanded by the Governor of the State; but whether they will be surrendered or not by the Executive of Massachusetts, is a matter about which we are not prepared to hazard a conjecture. The act makes the offence Felony—whipping and imprisonment for the first offence, and death, without benefit of clergy, for the second.

The Corporation of Georgetown have passed a law, rendering it penal for any free negro to receive from the Post Office, have in his possession, or circulate any publication or writing, of whatever description, of a seditious character; and particularly a newspaper called the Liberator, published in Boston. The punishment for each offence to be a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days. In case of inability to pay the fine and prison fees, the offenders are to be sold as servants for four months.—*Poulson.*

Free Blacks.—Petitions are in circulation in various portions of Virginia, praying the Legislature of that State to devise some means for the removal of the free blacks. The Richmond Whig, in giving place to one of these memorials, says:—"We most earnestly call public attention to the subject, and trust that the call will be responded to by every section of the State. A simultaneous movement will speedily effect, and at a small expense, comparatively, the removal of a canker on the body politic, which now threatens to eat to the core. We consider it of such vital consequence, that in comparison, all other political questions sink into utter insignificance."

The board of "Navy Commissioners" is in danger. The muttering of the thunder is heard through the "Globe," and the storm may shortly follow. How many, or who are to be swept, we know not. The members of the board take sides with Mr. Berrien, and "have forgotten their relation to the Chief Magistrate." Com. Patterson and Com. Rodgers are specified by name. Col. Towson has long since had "anathema" written against his name at the palace. Let either of these men be officially mal-treated, and the Globe may rely upon it, the "course will not have the approbation of the People, the Army, or the Navy."—*Alexandria Gaz.*

The Annual Address, before the American Institute, was delivered at New York on Friday last, by the Hon. Edward Everett. The following sketch of the orator's argument is from the Journal of Commerce:

The address of Mr. Everett, before the friends of the American Institute, was received with high satisfaction. The church in Walker street was crowded by the great, the fair and fashionable, who listened with deep interest to his elucidation of the several topics to which he adverted. He commenced with a pertinent allusion to the gratifying spectacle which had been presented, by the exhibition of such numerous specimens of art and skill as had been witnessed during the Fair, many of which might be said to almost rival the mysterious organization of the living muscle. The two propositions with which he started were that the oppression which formed the greatest grievance in our colonial servitude, was the complete dependence of the colonies upon the mother country, for all the arts and improvements of life; and that the encouragement of our domestic industry was the great object that gave the impulse to the establishment of the confederated government. In sustaining the latter position, he maintained that the great spring to the adoption of those measures which resulted in a Union of the States, was given by the friends of protecting duties; that the ratification of the Constitution was hailed with enthusiasm throughout the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, for that very reason: and that the late triumphal processions took place in these cities, whose banners bore the motto of encouragement of domestic manufactures.

By the State of Massachusetts, the Constitution was ratified by only 19 votes, and by the State of New York by only five. It could hardly be believed that any doubt could then have existed respecting the constitutionality of the protecting policy, when the advocates of that party must have had it in their power to defeat the Constitution had they believed it to be defective in that important requisite. The first two petitions presented to the first Congress were for the protection of home industry, one of which was from Baltimore, and the other from Charleston, South Carolina.

Upon the supposed distress of the planting states, Mr. E. dwelt at some length, and appealed to the late census to prove that the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, had increased in a much larger ratio than the manufacturing states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, which were stated to have transferred the money of the South to their own pockets.

It was not until the year 1824, that the doctrine of the protecting policy was argued to be unconstitutional. It had been the fate of almost every leading measure that had been determined on by Government to be assailed with this argument. It was not regarded as a rash and tyrannical innovation of the Constitution when propositions were submitted to protect the articles of cotton and tobacco, which were called for by the Southern States.

We have not time to glance at all the points which were presented by the orator to the consideration of the audience. The whole of the discourse was delivered with that clear and unambitious forcibleness and elevated plainness, which have so eminently distinguished him among the public men of this day. His eulogium upon this commercial metropolis was beautiful and happy.—He trusted, he said, that it would have forever the stars of the Union for its coronet, and the rock of independence for its footstool.

A letter from Washington says—The opinion is every day becoming more and more prevalent, that from great public considerations, the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England, will be rejected by the Senate, and this too, by a considerable majority of that body. The same letter adds—Mr. Randolph's mission will be looked into, that the People may know how much of the public money has been most shamefully lavished upon him, and the kind of service he has rendered for it. It is rumored that Mr. Livingston is dovetailing his long standing account, and thus preparing his defalcation for a Congressional scrutiny. Several other important investigations are in contemplation, and among them a call will be made for the amount paid to the Globe and other kindred papers for publishing the Post-office advertisement for Mail Contracts, &c. an enquiry will also be made as to the offers for carrying the Mails and the disposition of certain Contracts.—The next session will be a busy and an important one, and such disclosures made as will surprise the People.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Blairsville Foundry.—We have had an opportunity of examining some of the *Castings* made at this establishment, and hesitate not to say, that, for beauty and smoothness, they are not exceeded by any heretofore brought from a distance and offered in this market. The difference in price is of considerable importance to the community; the Blairsville article not costing by about 25 per cent. as much as that brought from a distance. The metal used at this Foundry is procured at the Furnace of Col. Jacob D. Mathiot, of Ligonier Valley, and is said to be of the best quality.

We have been told by the proprietors, Messrs. Sterett & Jones, that the demand for Castings has thus far greatly exceeded their expectations, and that although they make large mouldings once or twice a day, it is impossible to keep on hand any thing like an assortment.—*Blairsville Record.*

Encyclopædia Americana.—The seventh volume of this useful work is lately published by Messrs Carey & Lea, and has reached the booksellers in this city. This volume, like those which have preceded it, is full of important information, and contains a number of articles which deserve to be particularly noticed. Among these are the article on Language, one on the Jury, one on Law and Legislation, in the appendix—the article on Italy, and two articles on the Society of Jesuits, one of which was written by a Jesuit. Several other articles might be added as possessing particular interest, among which are several Biographical articles. As the work advances towards its conclusion, its utility becomes more manifest, and we are glad to learn that it meets with a favorable reception from the public. Such a repository of knowledge, in so condensed and convenient a form, in which the articles are drawn up after a careful investigation of the most recent discoveries and improvements, and historical notices are brought down to the day of publication, could not fail of meeting with an extensive patronage in this country.—*Boston Dai. Adv.*

From the Cleaveland Advertiser.

Ohio Canal.—During the month of September, 2,161,925 lbs. of property arrived at Cleaveland by way of the Canal, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

18,149 Bushels of Wheat,
2,260 Barrels Flour,
44,166 lbs. Pot and Pearl Ashes,
56,808 do. Butter,
24,561 do. Cheese,
127 Hhds. Tobacco,
40,203 Feet Lumber.

During the same month 2,461,670 lbs. of property were cleared at Cleaveland, by way of the Canal, comprising, among other articles, the following, viz:

4,353 Barrels Salt,
103 do. Fish,
800,365 lbs. Merchandise,
131,920 do. Gypsum,
54 M. Shingles.

The amount of Tolls received at Cleaveland during the month above mentioned was 4,063 dollars 56 cents.

Up to the first inst., there had arrived at Cleaveland, by way of the canal, since the first opening of the navigation in the Spring.

245,471 Bushels Wheat,
53,925 Barrels Flour,
394 Hhds. Tobacco.

There had been cleared up to the same time

53,165 Bbls. Salt,
6,762 do. Fish,
1,519 Tons Merchandise,
848 M. Shingles.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1831

☞It is reported that *James M. Linnard*, of the city of Philadelphia, has been appointed Canal Commissioner, in place of James S. Stevenson, deceased.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The intelligence from Europe which we publish to-day is of a highly interesting character. The affairs of Poland appear to approach a crisis, from which even the gallantry and skill of Skrzynecki and Dembinski, unaided by adventitious circumstances, will not be able to rescue them. The latest intelligence from Cronstadt, however, affords some promise of such adventitious aid as may be effectual. The account of the dismissal of the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, if true, (and it is not improbable,) must lead to war, and war with France may result in the complete emancipation of Poland. The latest previous accounts from St. Petersburgh were down to the 20th of August: this intelligence is of the 25th of the same month. The crisis of the affairs at Warsaw may have passed, and that city may have been taken, before the dismissal of the French minister is said to have taken place—but a war between France and Russia would at once give new spirit and activity to the gallant Poles.

PARTIES.—Our readers have probably all heard of the man who left New York and migrated to Michigan, simply because he could not ascertain to which of the various parties in that state he belonged. We observe that the editor of the Adams Sentinel, an anti-Jackson paper published in Gettysburgh, has adopted a classification of parties which is well calculated to prevent his readers from emigrating from Pennsylvania, for the same reason which was assigned by the honest Yorker. In his paper, parties are divided into republican and anti-masonic. All who do not belong to the latter party, are arranged under the head of republicans: thus Allegheny county is stated to have elected three republican and one anti-masonic member to the legislature. The facts that two out of the three former were zealous and uniform federalists and Jacksonites, and that Andrew Bayne, the anti-mason, had been a uniform and zealous democrat, makes no difference in this new, simple and comprehensive classification.

This arrangement is certainly convenient, but its policy is not manifest: in it there is no designation of a Clay party, and readers in other states might infer that the *national* republicans were extinct in Pennsylvania. There is another objection to this arrangement: every opposer of the present executive should exert his influence to unite and consolidate the opposition; but here is an arrangement which combines, in one body, one portion of the anti-Jackson party with the Jackson party, as opponents to another portion of the anti-Jackson party, thus rendering the administration party, which is in *reality* very formidable, still more formidable in appearance.

Naval Power of Salem.—The Salem Gazette, of October 6, 1800, contained a list of privateers, fitted out and chiefly owned in Salem and Beverly, from March 1, to November 1, 1781. It was found among the papers of Mr. James Jeffry: there were 26 ships, carrying 476 guns, and 2045 men; 15 brigs with 296 guns and 870 men; 8 schooners, with 50 guns and 235 men; 2 sloops, with 14 guns and 79 men; and 7 shallops, with 120 men. Total 59, vessels, 746 guns, and 2949 men.

The legislature of Louisiana has been convoked by the Governor's proclamation for the 14th November, nearly two months earlier than the law requires. The causes for this call are, first, the danger of an influx of vicious and discontented colored persons from other states: and secondly, the preference of a legislative election of a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Livingston, over a temporary appointment by the Governor.

Water-proof Cloth.—If cloth be steeped in a solution of acetate of lead and alum, in equal parts, it becomes water-proof.

DIED,

In Meadville, Pa., on the morning of the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. Shattuck, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George Selden, Esq. of this city, aged 7 years and 8 months.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, FOR 1832.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 70 Wood street, "*The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1832*; embellished with 12 splendid engravings." Also, "*The Token, for 1832*, with 20 Splendid Engravings." October 25.—3t

CABINET LIBRARY, NO. 3, Containing "Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.," just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street. Oct 25—2

TO OWNERS OF LANDS AND FARMS. Wanted to purchase 50,000 acres of valuable and eligibly located lands, or about 50 or 75 first rate and moderate sized farms, situated in any pleasant, healthy, and eligible part of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, or Illinois, for which reasonable and liberal cash prices will be paid; said lands are wanted for French and German capitalists, just arrived in this country, and are desirous of purchasing all in a body, or in large tracts, as near each other as possible. Application to be made and communications received (post paid) at *the Land Agency Office, No. 63 Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets.* October 25.—3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Douglass & Wolfe, lock manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th October. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Robert Douglass, who is duly authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by said firm.

ROBERT DOUGLASS,
ANDREW WOLFE.

ROBERT DOUGLASS wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Steam Engine and Press Screw factory, and Machinery in general. Screws of all descriptions made to order, at the corner of Penn and Water streets. Oct 25—6

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well recommended men in the following capacities:—A partner for a profitable concern with very small capital, a bar keeper, a boat-builder, a cooper, a sawyer, a blacksmith, a coal-digger, and about 300 laborers—also, other situations that are daily offering. Apply without delay at the Agency Office, No. 63 Fourth street, near the Bank, between Wood and Market streets. Oct 25

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of William Elrod, Esq. late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and all those having demands against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested, for settlement. All persons having any business on the official docket of the deceased are requested to call on Joseph Elrod, at the late residence of the deceased, and all persons indebted to the deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to call upon Thomas Douglas; and all persons having claims against the estate are required to present the same to Thomas Douglas. JOSEPH ELROD, } Ex'rs.
Oct 25—4 THOS. DOUGLAS, }

A SITUATION WANTED.—A man and his wife (foreigners) producing good references, want employment. The man will engage as porter in a store or tavern, as farmer, gardener, or hostler; the woman as general domestic. Both will remain in the city, or go to the country. Apply at the Agency Office, 63 Fourth street, near the Bank. Oct 25

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, two apprentices to the tinning business, viz: JAMES HENRY, aged about 17 years, a slim youth, with a remarkable black mark under one of his eyes; is active, intelligent, and very plausible. The other, JAMES M'CANN, about the same age, rather stout made, very high cheek bones, and has rather a down look. They are both pretty well experienced in their business.—Their clothing being various cannot be described, but are supposed to be dressed in roundabouts.—A reward of fifty dollars each will be given for their apprehension, on securing them so that I get them again. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or crediting said apprentices, at the peril of the law. JAMES CORTLAN,
Oct 25—5t No. 10 Baltimore st. Baltimore

TAKE NOTICE, JOURNEYMEN TINNERS!—Wanted, Two good Journeymen Tinners, to proceed immediately to Cleaveland, Ohio, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given. For further particulars inquire at this office. Oct 25—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at public sale, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract of Land formerly owned by Samuel M'Cord, situate on the Franklin road, about three miles from Pittsburgh, containing eighty-seven acres, about sixty of which are cleared: on which are erected a square log house and barn, a good well, and a good orchard. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN SAMPLE,
WM. DIEHL,
Oct 25—w6t Ex'rs of Sam'l M'Cord

TO MY CREDITORS.—Take Notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that said Court have appointed the fourth Monday in December next to hear me and my creditors, in the borough of Indiana, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
Oct 25—w6t NICHOLS WEST.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

P. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

"Prize Selling Office."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 22, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		1,440	1,440
20		1,000	20,000
50		500	25,000
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34230 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 65 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Oct. 25

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.— Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the towa of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

JOHN S. BRIDGES.
Confectioner & Fruiterer,
No. 139 Market Street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURES and sells Confectionery at Wholesale, *at eighteen cents per pound.* All orders, post paid, enclosing the Cash, will meet with immediate attention. He likewise keeps constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Fruits of all the different kinds, Foreign and Domestic. Florence Sweet-meats, East India Preserved Ginger, Fire Crackers, Cordials, Syrups, &c. Baltimore, Oct. 18, 1831.—3t

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
Thos. C. Perkins, *Secretary.*

☞ The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

MUSIC.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes at
PETERS' MUSICAL REPOSITORY,
NO. 9 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET ST'S.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a splendid assortment of PIANO FORTES, from the manufactories of R. & W. Nunns and Loud & Brothers, consisting of Upright, Square, Round Cornered, and Unichord Piano Fortes. Also, an extensive assortment of Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Violoncellos, Bassoons, Guitars, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, &c. &c. together with every article in the musical line.

The above Instruments have all been *selected* by the *subscriber*, and are confidently offered as being superior in beauty, durability, tone, and equality of touch, to any before offered in this market.

N. B.—Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. W. C. PETERS.
October 4, 1831—tf

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.
Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Subbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

CALDWELL & ERNEST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THOS. L. CALDWELL,
Sept 13—2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackeral, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

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THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtands rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
September 20

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS!
At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WORKS, *on principles entirely new*, have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock*, in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.
September 2—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.
ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

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TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

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TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept 22, 1831—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meaning in which are also well explained by words of ys syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know make things plain." &c.

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work the is one so well adapted to the instruction of les of Just published and for sale by JOHN I. Kesires, Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June o her object.

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market st'r't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9 No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf

Remarkable Echo.—On Piscataqua river, about a mile above Portsmouth Bridge, at a place called the "Steep Rocks," is one of the most remarkable echoes we ever remember to have heard.—At *[illegible] manufacturers,* which will be [illegible] marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under 85	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 25 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Bob Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON, or
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.